THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

THE WEAKNESS of ordinary every-day human mind is never so prominently displayed as in its tendency to be taken in by what are ordinarily called miracles. No sect or religion has yet been able completely to set aside miracles; and many of them delight in them. Hinduism makes them a part of its Yoga system. Christianity absolutely rejects modern miracles; but its followers but too frequently bend the knee to them. Here is an illustration:—"On the highest point of Bandora Hill stands, and has stood for nearly a century, a very unpretentious looking edifice. This is a shrine of the Virgin, and is credited with containing a statue possessed of miraculous powers. Year after year, in the month of September from every part of Salsette, from Goa, Madras, and even from Upper India, pilgrims of every caste and creed resort here with offerings of money, jewels, wax, &c., either in fulfilment of vows made for some special purpose, or to enlist the august lady's powerful assistance in some great undertaking. The fisherfolk, both Christian and heathen, have the most profound devotion for the shrine, and belief in the miraculous powers of the statue is almost an article of faith with them."

HERE IS a titbit for such of our readers as are horsey. "There is no further necessity," says the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, "for sportsmen to worry themselves and theorists to write twaddle on the subject of bitting horses. The perfection of a bit, on which there *can* be no improvement, is the American India-rubber trotting bit. It was brought to our notice by Clerk, the trainer, to whom it was shown during his late visit to Australia as a really useful article. We saw it tried, and it exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The *Seer*, a notorious puller and one-side-mouthed horse, was ridden in a hurdle race at the late Mozufferpore Sky Meeting in one of them for the first time, went as straight as a dart and did not pull an ounce. Other pullers, too, in Jantipore stable, show the splendid effects of it. We have no hesitation in saying that this bit is a new revolution, and merely proves the fact that horses only pull against a bit that hurts them. One trial of it will send every other form of bit to a very outside price."

THE *Englishman* gives a brief account of the field of selection for the Emperor of China. The age for marriage is the 18th year, and then he can select a bride "from any of the first five ranks of the Mandchu aristocracy. The noble families have to pay something for their envied privilege. The girls of these are, as it were, reserved for the Emperor on approval until the age of twenty, after which, if they are not chosen, they are free to marry as they wish. This is a great hardship," as the noble damsels are discounted in the ordinary matrimonial market, and as "all but a moiety are rejected by the Imperial Doctor," it is severely felt.

THE LIBERAL party has at last got up their cry. The programme put forth by Mr. Gladstone in their behalf is thus summarised by Reuter:—"This afternoon Mr. Gladstone has issued his electoral manifesto, in which he strongly urges the complete withdrawal of England from Egypt at the earliest moment compatible with the nation's honour. He is firmly opposed to its annexation, and disapproves of an indefinite prolongation of British occupation. He advocates an extension of Local Self-Government, the more equitable distribution of taxation, the reform of the House of Lords, and also the reform of the Land Laws. As regards Ireland he is ready to grant Self-Government so far as is compatible with the supremacy of the Crown, the integrity of the Empire, and the authority of the British Parliament. Mr. Gladstone in his manifesto speaks as responsible chief of the Liberals." The conditions and safeguards which hedge round the offers make them as hollow as possible, and we may be sure that the Home Rulers will soon see through the gilding of the self-Government comfit. If they wish to know what it means they had better look to the Local Self-Government granted to the people of Bengal.

THE SIMLA Fine Arts Exhibition opened on the 19th inst. The collection of pictures is a good one and the address of Lord Dufferin was well conceived and happily delivered. He dwelt on the propriety of the natives betaking to Fine Arts and creating a school of their own. We heartily wish our countrymen will respond to the call:—"I trust that from year to year we shall continue to see progressive improvement, and that our unpretending society will eventually prove the forerunner of a serious and successful school of indigenous artists, who, by faithfully clinging on the one hand to the traditions they have inherited from their forefathers, and on the other by combining whatever excellencies may be suggested by their own invention, or dictated by the necessities of our new conditions of life, may produce, as it did in Italy, such an efflorescence of whatever is best and noblest in all branches of artistic excellence, as will stamp the age on whose threshold we are standing, with something of the same imperishable grace and renown which distinguished the European cinquecento period." Among the exhibitors at the Exhibition we are glad to notice the name of the Viceroy against "a study of a head" and that of his accomplished daughter Lady Helen Blackwood "three life size studies in black and white of hill people."

TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THE COMMITTEE of the National Indian Association are prepared to undertake the guardianship of Indian Students of the age of 14 years and upwards on the following conditions:—"That the sum of £100 sterling be paid before arrival of the Student to the Hon. Secretary of the Association, to be placed in deposit for meeting unforeseen expenses, which sum, or any balance remaining, will be refunded on the Student's return to India. That a minimum annual sum of £200 sterling be paid in advance in yearly or half-yearly instalments. This minimum sum will suffice for the expenses of an ordinary school education, including board, dress, vacation expenses, and cost of superintendence. For professional University and technical training, a larger sum will be required, which will be settled in each case, according to the course of study decided upon. That the Student be required by his Parents or Guardians to follow the counsel and directions of the Superintendent appointed by the Committee. The Committee also unnertake to arrange for the reception of the Student, to provide a suitable school or college according to his age and requirements: and generally to supervise, befriend and direct him during his stay in England. Mr. Algernon Brown M. A., Barrister-at-Law has been appointed to be Superintendent of Students. This arrangement will avoid many evils to which Indian Students are generally exposed in England, but we cannot help thinking that the charges are heavy, and beyond the means of many youths. We know, besides, that some youths have been able to live on 10 to 12 pounds per month when studying in an Inn of Court.

COMMENTING on some remarks of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* on the general practice of giving *baksis* to peons of high officers of Government, the *Statesman* delivers himself thus:—"Who are the servants that thus abuse their position, but the people of the country themselves; and instead of complaining of British rule, it seems to us that it would have been more healthful a good deal, if our comtemporary had given this whole class of rascals the sharpest dressing he could have laid on to them. In the same way, instead of abusing British rule for the character of the police, it should be remembered that the police are native, and that we have only such instruments to work with as the country produces. Why then not aim steadily, at making the native press a 'terror to them'? We do not think our native contemporaries sufficiently realise the fact, that many of the evils of which they complain can be remedied only by raising the character of the people generally, and that a strong native public opinion must be evoked on such subjects, as the only remedy the case admits. What it is that has produced a native magistracy and native judges of such high character, but that the public opinion of the native community itself, of native society, will not tolerate any lower standard in the native magistrate or judge? The native judge who should dare to be corrupt, knows with what contempt native society would regard him, and that every one would point the finger at him. And it is to the creation of a public opinion amongst the people, abhorrent of such practices as those of the amlah class, and expressed vigorously and constantly in the native press, that we must look as the chief instrument of reform." The idea of making the native press a "terror" to evil-doers is a good one; but an energetic L. G. made such an attempt on the part of the native press, the reason for gagging it. He said the fear of the press, or as he expressed it, being constantly kept on the rack made the native officers of Government less efficient. And after all the mighty English press has not yet, if we are not misinformed, put down in England the practice of "tipping" and "speed money;" and we do not calculate upon the abolition of the practice on this side of the millennium. What with mosquitos and prickly heat we should any how stand tipping *alias* Baksis.

THE *Indian Daily News* has answered our remarks on his criticisms on the Rate-payers' meeting without avowing it. He has imperceptibly slid from the *Proceedings* of the Amalgamation Committee to which we referred, and fallen on the yet non-existent *Reports* (pardon the Hibernicism, kind reader) of that body. He has heard that the report will not be ready till December, or until after Mr. Harrison's return, and then it will be published first, and then taken into consideration by Government. Of course as the Kidderpur Docks loan has fallen through, the sanitary improvements for the said Docks will not be required for some time to come, and so no harm will arise from the delay.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

MR. LEWIS McIvor, who was pensioned off from the Madras Civil Service for what we may call disparity of temper between himself and the Madras Government, has married a lady "with a pot of money," and is now canvassing at Torquay for a seat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest. Even here, however, his "temper" has got the better of him. He has fallen foul of the "Torquay Ladies Primrose League." He will soon find that the Ladies of Torquay are more powerful than Mr. Grant-Duff and his colleagues. According to his own version failure to make a suitable bridal present brought on his ruin in the southern presidency, and he should have been the last to trip on a lady's train.

THE UNIVERSITY Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1886, will be held on the undermentioned dates:—Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Examinations on Monday, the 29th March, and following days; M. A. and Premchand Roychand Examinations on Monday, the 8th November, and following days; B. L., Honors in law, L. M. S. M. B., and M, D. Examinations on Monday, the 22nd Februrary and following days; F. E. and L. E. Examinations on Monday, the 28th June, and following days.

THE TAIL of a small cyclone lashed the sleepers of Calcutta on Monday night, for a good while, and heavy rains fell during the whole of yesterday. The cyclone itself rose some hours before, as usual, somewhere near the Nicobars and travelled N. W. towards False Point, and then got inland between Balasore and Midnapur, and knocked itself dead on some low hills, doing serious havoc, among shipping in its way. At Hookeytollah, False Point, it drove three ships ashore. It would have behaved better if it had kept its caudal member curled up between its legs when travelling; but according to the Hindu legend it is an uncle of the great Hanuman.

OLIVIER PAIN is becoming a veritable pain to the public. In France Rochefort is ready to fight the English for having killed this worthy; but Father Bonomi, who escaped from the late Mehdi's camp, insists upon the truth of the evidence which goes to prove that Pain died a natural death. And an Anglo-Indian Magistrate of the Southern Presidency has in *durance vile* a person whom he holds to be Pain. Thus writes the *Western Star*: "Information has reached us that on his journey to Madras Olivier Pain made himself rather troublesome and disagreeable. Pretending to be under the temporary influence of a troubled brain, he kicked out one or two boards from the side of the cabin boat and upset a whole lot of provisions which were precipitated

into the water. It is also reported that he studiously avoided eating until he reached Madras. We cannot vouch for the truth of the above since Mr. Eyles, our chief head constable, had particular orders to handcuff the prisoner as soon as he misbehaved. It is not an uncommon thing, however, with Olivier Pain to wear an aspect of insanity or something very near it when he thinks it suits his purpose, for he played that game once or twice in Cochin, happening thereby to exact the sympathy of the people."

WE CUT the following from the *Englishman* of this morning. "A Berlin telegram, dated the 24th ultimo, says:—The special Persian Embassy, comprising the Envoy Extraordinary, Mohsin Khan, General Mahomed Khan, and three secretaries, will shortly have an audience of the Emperor, for whom they bring an autograph letter from the Shah. I am informed on excellent authority that the principal object of the mission is to appeal to Prince Bismarck, as President of the Berlin Congress, to assist Persia in bringing about the immediate execution of article 60 of the Berlin Treaty, by which Turkey cedes the district of Khotur to Persia. Despite frequent representations by England and Russia in favour of Persia, Turkey has succeeded in evading this cession for the last seven years."

THE *Liberal* has the following:—"Sir Lepel Griffin is out on a subscription tour, and this time he has been helping the National Indian Association of London. Eight Chiefs have been persuaded to subscribe Rs. 100 each to the funds of that Institution. They are the Maharajah Sindia, the Maharajah of Rewah, the Maharajah of Dhar, the Maharajah of Punna, the Maharajah of Orchha, the Rajah of Rutlam, the Rajah of Jhabna, and the Rana of Barwani." And yet how furious do our Anglo-Indian contemporaries get, when any native paper suggests that those *voluntary* subscriptions are worse than *taxes*?

THURSDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LATEST "notion" for purifying water is to drive a current of compressed common air through it. The rapid oxidation which follows is most effectual in destroying dead vegetable and animal matter, and the agitation caused leads to the rapid precipitation of earthy matter. The Yankees are to give it a trial, and if it should succeed it would prove a boon to the Calcutta Corporation, should it have any compressed air left in it after the recent puncturing of its bladder by the India Government, for it would be able to do away with acres over acres of their filtering beds, and the tedious process of washing the sand it uses for the purpose. Now for something to kill the microbes!

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs as follows:—

"Some coolies instituted a suit in the Munsif's Court here to have a certain unregistered labour contract declared void, or, which Mr. Edward Scarth, a Tea Planter, sued in the Criminal Court to support a charge of desertion against them though he did not pay the fee prescribed in Section 112 Act I of 1882 and the requisite stamp duty. Mr. Scarth desired the Munsif to buy two eight anna stamps to affix to two applications forwarded by Orderlies, one for postponment of the said suit, the other for adjournment of another case pending against his assistant. The Munsiff returned the rupee regretting that he could not buy stamps for litigants, or receive applications so forwarded. Subsequently Mr. Scarth wrote to the Munsiff that the case against his *dhobi* was false, still the plaintiff was not nonsuited at once. On hearing that the Munsiff was obliged to decide *ex parte* the case against his assistant, Mr. Scarth pronounced the Munsif as most disobliging, denying him considerations shown to him elsewhere, so he will report the Munsif to John Bull. The Munsif simply stated that he need not be threatened in his own Court.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM attended a review at Postdam on the 18th ultimo. The physicians-in-ordinary urgently requested him to remain away from the ceremony on account of the unfavourable weather. His Majesty, however, firmly refused, and said finally, "A King of Prussia who can no longer go to his soldiers and fulfil the duties of the office is no longer King, and should resign the Government." The Emperor, who completes his eighty-ninth year next March, will attend the autumn manœuvres in Baden and Wurtemberg this month.

AN ENGLISH paper says:—"The news that the upper circles of St. Petersburgh contemplate a testimonial to Mr. Gladstone, and that 20,000 roubles have already been contributed to the trophy, sets us moralising." We doubt whether the Liberal leader will accept such a tribute.

THE *Figaro* announces that Germany and Austria have resolved to hold aloof from the projected International Paris Exhibition of 1889, which is to be organised in commemoration of the 1789 revolution.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* warmly presses on the Government the necessity of more activity being shown with regard to the maritime defence of the Indian Empire. Years will be required to perfect the defences, though things are a little better than they were some months ago, when, "had war with Russia broken out, Russian cruisers might have scoured the Indian seas with impunity for some weeks and captured many merchant vessels, thereby dealing a severe blow to the commerce of the country, and what was possible then will continue to be possible till remedial measures are taken. The best means of providing against such an emergency would appear to consist in the revival of the Indian Navy, a project which has been discussed for years, but never carried into effect. The matter is one which especially affects the mercantile community of England and India, and if they are alive to their interests they will lose no time in pressing it upon the attention of the Government."

FRIDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

THE RUSSIANS are said to be busying themselves in fixing upon a route for an alternative railway from the Caspian to the Afghan-Bokhara frontier.

LORD WOLSLEY, in his despatches on the late operations in the Soudan, which have only just been published, says that "the Indian Contingent, under Brigadier-General Hudson, C. B., showed high, soldierlike qualities, and was of the utmost value in the operations round Suakim."

THE LEAGUE of Dutch Women, at the Hague, is preparing an address to the Second Chamber, urging that measures should be adopted for the suppression of the trade in girls.

IT IS notified that the Viceroy will hold a public Durbar at the Viceregal Lodge on the 1st October for the reception of the Chiefs of the Hill States between the Jumna and Sutlej.

BY LATEST accounts the Russians are pushing on more actively than ever their railway from the Caspian to the borders of Afghanistan. The exact state of progress made appears to be as follows: the way is open and trains are running as far as Kizil Arvat; thence the line is being carried to Askabad in sections; and along some part of this the earthwork is finished, but neither sleepers nor rails have yet been laid beyond Kizil Arvat.

AN AIR-BALLOON railway is about to be constructed on the Gaisberg, near Salzberg, a mountain of no great height, but offering a magnificent view. The balloon, which will have grooved wheels on one side of its car, will ascend a perpendicular line of rails, constructed on the principle of the wire-rope railway invented years ago for the Righi, but never realised.

IT IS now certain that Maharaj Dhuleep Sing is returning to India with his wife and family. He will embark on the 28th October at Gravesend in the P. and O Steamer *Parramatta* and reach India by 28th of November.

"WHAT A contrast is presented by the expenditure respectively incurred at the India and Colonial Offices! The India Office spends annually, including salaries, £230,000, every penny of which comes from the pocket of the Indian tax-payer; while the Colonial Office is content with £40,211, not a penny of which is contributed by the colonial taxpayer." Here is food for reflection for those who are anxious to study the difference between "responsible and irresponsible Governments."

THE PUNJAB *Government Gazette* thus announces the death of Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Kashmir:—"The late Maharaja rendered excellent service to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857, and despatched a contingent of his troops to co-operate in the siege of Delhi. He has long been known as an eminent patron of education and Eastern literature in the Punjab as well as in his own territories. He has shown his friendship to the British Government in various ways, and amongst others by the abolition of vexatious imposts, the encouragement of trade between his dominions and Central Asia, and the help afforded to British Officers charged with duties in Gilgit and Yarkand. His princely courtesy and hospitality will long live in the recollection of Officers of the Punjab Government and of those who during the last eight-and-twenty years have been visitors to Jummoo or Cashmir. The Lieutenant-Governor has lost in the Maharaja an old and valued personal friend, and offers his sincere condolence to the family of His Highness in its present bereavement, and to the State of Jummoo and Kashmir, which has thus been deprived of its distinguished Ruler."

WE ARE glad to notice that, following other good examples, Babu Presonath Mitter, of Mohun Bagan, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, Merchant, has subscribed Rs. 200 as annual subscription in aid of the Broughton Institution.

THE following advice by Mr. Ruskin to an Edinburgh student may be "read, marked, learnt and inwardly digested" by students of all countries. It is contained in a letter, dated August 5, 1854, which has only just been printed:—"I am sure I never said anything to dissuade you from trying to excel, or to do great things. I only wanted you to be sure your efforts were made with a substantial basis, so that just at the moment of push your footing might not give way beneath you; and also I wanted you to feel that long and steady effort made in a contented way does more than violent effort made from some strong motive, or under some enthusiastic impulse. And I repeat—for of this I am perfectly sure—that the best things are only to be done in this way. It is very difficult thoroughly to understand the difference between indolence and reserve of strength, between apathy and severity, between palsy and patience; but there is all the difference in the world, and nearly as many men are ruined by inconsiderate exertion as by idleness itself. To do as much as you can healthily and happily do each day in a well-determined direction, with a view to far-off results, and with present enjoyment of one's work, is the only proper, the only essentially profitable way."

SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

AN *English paper* thus speaks of the Russian landed proprietors:

"After the abolition of serf labour and the establishment of Land Banks, which vied with each other in advancing money to the proprietors, these latter attempted, says the British Consul at Tagangrog, to introduce a system of improved, and at the same time extensive, cultivation. Agricultural machinery was imported, but the most important factor—the absence of field labour—was not fully considered by them; hence all their efforts were crippled. Unfortunately the majority of the proprietors understood, practically, little about farming. * * * At first, when the returns fell short, the interest was not paid at the Bank, successive failures necessitated fresh loans; the provincial land taxes increased; bad years followed, preventing them from meeting their liabilities, until gradually the estates became the property of the Banks. What is to be done with this vast amount of property—several thousands of estates—is the question. Attempts have been made to dispose of a part of them by public auction; about 10 per cent. have been put up for sale, one-half, however, remained for the Banks' account. Peasants' Land Banks have recently been established from which village communes, suffering from an insufficiency of land, obtain means of buying portions of bankrupt estates thus replacing the landowners by peasant proprietors. As it took only thirteen years to ruin the landed aristocracy, the same fate—for they have no thought whatever for the morrow—is probably in store for a large number of peasants at some future date, yet as they will be in possession of the land, this system seems fraught with serious consequences."

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:—

1.	Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	£12,226,767
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1885 to 19th September 1885	£2,635,200
3.	Balance to be remitted from 20th September 1885 to 31st March 1885 ...	£9,596,567

MR. MACKENZIE, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, thus writes to the Chief Commissioner about the report on education in the Central Provinces during 1884-85:—

"This report is especially interesting as considerable progress was made during the year in the direction of transferring the control over certain classes of schools to the District Councils and Local Boards, which have been constituted in connection with the scheme for the promotion of local self-government. So far from this transfer to local control having been detrimental to the interests of the institutions concerned, the experience hitherto gained shows that precisely the opposite has, as a rule, been the result. The attendance rolls have increased and various useful improvements have not unfrequently been introduced. The Governor General in Council notices with very great satisfaction the really good work which has in many cases been done by members of these local bodies in promoting the cause of education, and he believes that the personal interests in educational matters, which has been thus elicited on the part of influential native gentlemen, cannot fail, if duly fostered and encouraged, to be followed by the happiest results in the promotion and extension of public instruction. . . . The increasing extent to which the people are shown to be desirous of helping themselves by means of liberal subscriptions towards the establishment of new educational institutions and the improvement of existing ones, is regarded by the Governor General in Council as most gratifying, and His Excellency in Council would express his hope that this movement may be encouraged in every legitimate way.

ONE of the Medical papers thus comments on "medical lying":—

"It is only, we presume, with reference to prognosis or predictions as to the issue of an illness that any question as to the justifiableness of deception by a medical man can possibly arise, and here there seems to be confusion between deception and professional reserve. A medical man, although bound to speak nothing but the truth to his patient, is not bound to speak the whole truth. To do so would often be impossible owing to the patient's ignorance, or undesirable owing to his temperament, and when a doctor sees that his forecasts would be misunderstood or exert a prejudicial effect, he is perfectly entitled to keep them to himself. No doubt, as medical science advances, our power of precise prediction is increasing vastly, but with this our power of affording relief is also increasing, so that the number of cases in which a practitioner is confronted with the difficulty supposed by the Bishop of Carlisle are not more numerous than they were. And when that difficulty does arise, when a case occurs in which prognosis seems certain and in which a knowledge of that prognosis would in all likelihood be injuri-

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ous, the medical man has simply to chose between two courses. He has either to decline to say anything or to tell the truth. He need never deceive by word or deed. And in a large majority of cases of this kind candid statement of the truth is best. To that candid statement the patient, if of mature years and sound mind, is almost invariably entitled if he directly demands it, for it is what he is actually purchasing of his medical advisers. And by that candid statement he is often far less injuriously affected than it was imagined he would be. Sometimes it positively does him good. Under a knowledge of the inevitable he becomes tranquil to a degree that was impossible while he was harassed by alternating hopes and fears, and instead of his days being shortened they are actually prolonged by the announcement which was made perhaps with so much dread and reluctance."

The doctor would not deserve his fee who would do that.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 220 against 215 and 252 in the 2 preceding weeks and 4 in excess of the corresponding week last year. As in the preceding week the mortality from cholera was low, the deaths registered from this disease being 6 against 11 the mean figure of the preceding quinquennium. Fevers and bowel-complaints continue to be in excess of the average. From the former 81 deaths were recorded from the latter 32 against 65 and 19 the average of the same week in the quinquennial period. There were no deaths from small-pox. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 26·4 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :—

London 25th Sept.—The British Government has proposed to the Great Powers to take steps to restore the *status-quo* in Roumelia and Bulgaria. Turkey and the Great Powers have virtsually agreed to a conference to settle the Bulgarian question.

Constantinople 24th Sept.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff has been making slow progress in connection with his mission here. He will proceed to Egypt next week.

Constantinople 24th Sept.—Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed and the Turkish Ministry has been modified.

Keamil Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier, Munir Pasha, Minister of the Interior, and Ali Saib Pasha, Minister of War.

Philippopolis 24th Sept.—Russian officers holding posts in Bulgaria and Roumelia have resigned in pursuance of orders received from the Russian Government. The Bulgarian troops have arrived here to-day.

Sofia 24th Sept.—The National Assembly has voted fifteen million francs for military operations.

The whole of Bulgaria has been declared in a state of siege.

Berlin 24th Sept.—Germany and Spain have accepted the mediation of the Pope in connection with the dispute regarding the Caroline Islands.

Paris 26th September.—It is absolutely denied here that any treaty has been concluded between Burmah and France.

France has proposed to the Great Powers to make representations to Roumania, Greece and Servia, in order to prevent the Bulgarian agitation spreading.

The Monetary Conference will re-assemble on the 12th October.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 29*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject :—Modification of the Pile or Voltaic Batteries. Electrolysis, or Chemical Decomposition by Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *3rd October* at 4 P. M.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture Annas 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

September 26th, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1885.

LORD RIPON'S VINDICATION.

IN addressing a great public meeting of the Bolton Liberal Association held on the 24th ultimo at the Temperance-hall in that town, Lord Ripon devoted himself to a refutation of the charges brought against him by the Secretary of State for India in his budget-speech. In doing so, his lordship very rightly confined himself to the diplomatic, military, and financial portions of the administration of India while he was at its head. He made a temperate and effective reply to the accusations of Lord Randolph Churchill. The late Viceroy took great credit to himself for his Afghan policy and the friendly understanding which he entered into with Abdur Rahman. The reader knows that we have always been great admirers of Lord Ripon's frontier policy. When his lordship came out to India in the summer of 1880 some 60,000 troops were across the British frontier. Lord Lytton had become tired of the whole business and was anxious to bring it to a speedy termination. He had, with that view, sent Sir Lepel Griffin to Cabul with instructions to open negotiations with Abdur Rahman. Lord Ripon continued the negotiations which had been begun by his predecessor with the present Amir, and brought them to a satisfactory conclusion. His lordship said :—"I entered with that remarkable man into friendly and cordial relations which have ever since, I am rejoiced to think, been maintained. It was always a part of the policy which I advocated to withdraw as speedily as possible from Kandahar. I observe that Mr. Stanhope the other day in the House of Commons gave me credit for having been opposed to a withdrawal from Kandahar. I cannot take any such credit to myself, for I always was in favour of a withdrawal from Kandahar. I always believed it to be the right thing to do; but we had certain engagements at that time with the chief whom Lord Lytton had established in that part of the country, and I was bound to inquire carefully what was the nature of those engagements, and what was the hold which this chief had upon the people over whom he had been set to rule. Events soon proved that he was merely a puppet in our hands; that he had no hold upon the people at all, and I was then able to induce him to give up the vain attempt to govern a people who did not want him, and I had the satisfaction of restoring Kandahar to the Amir of Afganistan. I am quite certain that that was the only true policy to pursue. If we had retained Kandahar in our hands, we never should have secured the friendship of Afghanistan. If we adhered to the policy of a divided Afghanistan, which had been provided by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, that would, in present circumstances, when Russia is upon the frontier of that country, have been a source of utter weakness and ceaseless intrigue." All sensible and right-thinking persons will admit that Lord Ripon acted very wisely in restoring Kandahar to the Amir. Our only regret is that this measure was not adopted a few weeks earlier, as in that case the British arms would have been spared the humiliation of the Maiwand disaster, and a lot of money would have been saved to the Indian Treasury. There can be no doubt whatever that the retention of Kandahar would have cost us the friendship of Afghanistan. We have never concealed our opinion that there are weak points in our alliance with the Amir, and that the Afghans are not altogether satisfactory allies. But at the same time it is equally beyond question that in the great war which will soon or late be waged between England and Russia for supremacy in Asia, it is much better that the people of Afghanistan should be our friends than that they should be ranged on the side of our enemy. We must not forget that the insane policy we pursued towards Afghanistan in 1839-41 and again in 1878-80 has made an honest alliance with the Afghans impossible. Any attempt to encroach on Afghan territory will drive the Afghans into the arms of Russia, and lead to complications which will bind us hand and foot, and which will draw the danger, instead of warding it off.

Turning to Lord Ripon's Military policy, we need hardly remind the reader that the Secretary of State accused his lordship of having not only neglected the permanent necessity of providing for the security of India but of having actually reduced the army. "No roads were begun; no preparations of defence of any sort or kind were made," said the Indian Secretary speaking in this connection. This charge is utterly unfounded, as the *Pioneer* which cannot surely be accused of any partiality for the late Viceroy, has conclusively shewn. Our contemporary points out that the great military road through the Bolan was steadily carried out through the years 1881-84, and whose construction alone enabled the stores and provisions for the Army corps to be got up to the point last spring when war was imminent between England and Russia. Then the scheme of frontier strategic railways on which the Government of India is now so busily engaged was prepared and submitted by Lord Ripon himself. It was during his lordship's administration that the railway to Peshawar, which is the most important of our frontier strategic railways, was completed, with the great bridge over the Indus which was opened in May 1883. As regards the Quetta Railway which Lord Ripon is charged with having abandoned on assuming charge of the Government of India, his lordship states that he fully recognised its importance and was anxious that it should be completed; but the Home Government took a different view of the matter and directed that the railway should be abandoned. The only fault with which the late Viceroy could be charged in this connection was that he consented to carry out a policy which he did not approve. But Lord Ripon has never been found wanting in fidelity to his party.

As to the reductions in the army for which Lord Randolph Churchill condemned the late Viceroy, the accusation is equally unfounded. The truth is, that the reductions which were effected in accordance with the recommendations of the Army Commission were reductions in name, and that as a matter of fact Lord Ripon did not reduce the army by a single man. The *Pioneer* writes: "As to the Army reductions of 1881, it is only the rapid course of subsequent events that has ever cast any doubt on their policy. They were designed, as every one in this country knows, to secure the double purpose of economy and efficiency by raising the numerical strength of regiments while reducing the number of regimental establishments; and in this process opportunity was taken to eliminate certain corps that were not considered, as they stood, to add sufficiently to the fighting powers of the army." Lord Hartington was at the head of the India Office when the measures of 1881 were carried out. His lordship should have easily demonstrated that the reductions paraded by Lord Randolph Churchill were only reductions in name, and had been effected in accordance with the report of the Army Commission which was conceived by Lord Lytton. But strange to say, Lord Hartington allowed the allegation of the Indian Secretary to go unanswered. This fact alone is quite sufficient to show what little interest his lordship took in his work at the India Office.

We now come to the financial measures of the Government of the late Viceroy. The justification of his fiscal policy was the weakest part of Lord Ripon's reply. In dealing with financial questions, his lordship was able to show, as we did in a recent issue, that anything that Lord Randolph Chirchill condemned him for in that particular was done in continuation of the policy of his predecessor, Lord Lytton. Even the *Times*, which has rarely a good word for the late Viceroy is forced to admit that in this respect he secured an easy triumph over his opponent. It is enough to say in reply to Lord Randolph's accusations that the same acts and the same policy cannot be wrong when Lord Ripon is responsible for them and right when Lord Lytton is their author. But the questions involved are of such vital importance to the interest of the people of India that they must not be dealt with on mere party and political considerations. While fully admitting that the remission of taxation for which Lord Ripon incurred the censure of the Indian Secretary was begun by his predecessor and only continued by himself, we feel bound to say that we do not agree with his lordship in thinking that the abolition of the import duties and the reduction of the salt-tax were in themselves wise measures. We have always protested against the needless and wanton sacrifice of revenue caused by the remission of taxation which was carried out in 1882. The surplus at the disposal of the Government of India in that year was assumed to amount to three millions sterling. This was effected by a process which if adopted by a private financier would have called forth the severest condemnation. The process adopted was that of at once putting to the credit side a sum of two millions which had not been received, nor would be fully received for the next five years in instalments of forty lakhs a year. It was in

this extraordinary way that the so-called surplus was created. There was really no large surplus at the disposal of the India Government to justify the remission of taxation that was carried out. Considering the question from a purely fiscal point of view, and putting out of sight all considerations of the interest of the people, Lord Ripon contended that by reducing the salt tax the Government of which he was the head strengthened instead of weakening its financial position. In support of the position taken up by him his lordship argued :—" One of the great difficulties of Indian finance is to find out a tax which will serve as a financial reserve. Here in England if you have a war or any sudden emergency you put so many pennies on the income tax. The Treasury can tell in a moment what will be produced by each penny so imposed. But you have no such tax in India. An income tax in India is very difficult to impose and would yield very little, and never could by any possibility be made a financial reserve." This is a very weak defence of a measure which involved a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of nearly a million and a half, or about three times the produce of the irritating and unpopular license tax. The argument advanced by Lord Ripon is more specious than cogent. If the Government could dispense with a portion of the salt revenue, why did it not form a reserve fund with it as a provision for the rainy day? If the future exigencies of the State should necessitate an enhancement of the salt tax—and the time has already arrived when such a measure should be taken into serious consideration—the raising of the duty after having been once lowered would produce an amount of discontent of which it is difficult to form an adequate conception. In defending the abolition of the import duties at Bolton, Lord Ripon spoke to a sympathetic audience. His lordship boasted that he had been a free trader all his life and that he is " proud to have given to India the freest trade that any country possesses." Lord Ripon, while paying this complement conveniently overlooked the fact that England, the great apostle of Free Trade, raises no less than twenty millions a year from import duties. The taxation of imported goods, said Mr. Gladstone in his famous speech delivered at Leeds some years ago, was the basis of the fiscal system of England. The blunt truth is that the interests of the dumb and unrepresented millions of this country were *deliberately sacrificed* for the benefit of the manufacturers and merchants of England. For the sake of Liverpool and Lancashire India was made to surrender two and a half millions of revenue, which did not press upon her children in the slightest degree whatever!

LAND REVENUE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

WE have before us the Report of the Board of Revenue North-Western Provinces, on the revenue administration of those provinces for the official year 1883-84, and the usual Secretariat Resolution thereon.

We are told of three-fourths of the total food supply of the people being annihilated over areas amounting to many hundreds of square miles and of a failure of food supply extending over the best part of the provinces, which, although less in degree, was considerable ; and we are in the same breath congratulated that the effect of this on the condition of the people and the stability of the Revenue was slight. In another place reference is made to acute distress along the South-Western border, and perhaps in parts of Rohilkand, but nothing that called for, or would have justified the institution of relief works. Yet, again, it is written that the rice crop was almost a complete failure throughout the provinces, and that the winter rains having almost universally failed, the outturn of the *rabi* did not reach anything like a fair average. But still the authors of the Resolution can find comfort. The Report says :—" The outturn of the harvests except in a few well-defined tracts in the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkand Divisions was on the whole better than *might* have been expected, and except on a small scale and for a short time in the South-Western portion of Muttra it was not considered necessary to establishRelief Works." A tiger is reported to have remarked once upon a time that if he were allowed to be the artist of the pictures in which men and tigers were engaged in the battle results would be depicted on canvas in a different fashion to that in which they appeared when painted by men. We cannot help thinking that if the people of the North-Western Provinces had had the writing of a Report on the particulars of their season of sore distress, it would have been painted not quite with the same colours that have been used in the word-painting put forth under official authority. Of course it would be too much to expect an august Board of Revenue to reflect in critical sort on its own administration and to assist in making the work of its own hands seem an idle imagining, or worse. Let us consider some of the details of the picture it has provided.

The Report makes out that the scarcity of rain in 1883 was not intensified during 1883-84 by injury from hailstorms or floods. It does not appear to them, admitting the prevalence of small-pox in the eastern districts and the presence in many localities of epidemic cholera, that the mortality from these diseases was sufficiently serious to interfere with agricultural operations. Indeed " from the Revenue officer's point of view, the public health during the year may be fairly described as normal." It is allowed that many heads of cattle died. But it ought to be kept in mind, we are told, that throughout a large part of the country cattle are allowed to breed out of all proportion to the power of their owners to feed them and that it follows that " the greater number of the cattle that die in seasons of drought are old, feeble animals of comparatively small use and value." The Board does not explicitly say so, but appears to think it a pity that they had not died before ; that in removing them the famine did a good turn to their owners. The agricultural classes, it is held, are still generally much below that degree of knowledge and active intelligence which leads to careful study of the conditions essential to healthy animal life. And in the next sentence we are told that experiments in the matter of storing ensilage and forming fodder preserves have been continued during the year by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. They have been " continued" for a good many years now without much definite result apparently ; and for our part we incline to think that, as a rule, the Indian Agriculturist knows much more about Indian cattle and the proper way to keep them than what any Board of Revenue or Etcetera Department can teach him.

Transactions for the acquisition of land for public purposes were unusually numerous and important during 1883-84; chiefly owing to Railway and Canal extensions, it appears. We would have been glad to hear of these numerous and important " transactions," if only we were sure that railways and canals are the best insurances against famine in the mofussil. The total area appropriated permanently and temporarily was 13,631 acres, and the compensation paid amounted to Rs. 6,24,611, besides a reduction in land-revenue of Rs. 12,806·5,221 acres of land were, moreover, appropriated within the year, for which compensation was not disbursed before its close, and an area of unspecified extent was acquired, of which although compensation had been assessed and disbursed, no account is given in the annual returns, because the detailed statements had not been approved by the Board before the end of the year. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accepts the Board's assurance that every effort is made speedily to adjust all compensation claims. It seems to us abnormal and unbusinesslike that, with so many branches of Etcetera Departments available now-a-days for extraordinary work, accounts cannot be made up expeditiously, and poor people paid their dues, without vexatious delays that must often involve actual money loss to the parties most concerned.

Patwaries and Kanungos, by the way, under the visitations of these branch Etcetera Departments, and their new dispensations, get their energies frittered away in all sorts and conditions of work not properly theirs, and to the detriment of the people who have to pay their wages. The Board complains of want of punctuality in submission of their papers, and of serious errors detected in some districts in the compilation of the total Purgana Statistics. There is an old saying—quite as true in its way as any of the new ones we have heard lately—that a man cannot serve efficiently a lot of masters. We see no reason to suppose that the patwari can either, especially when he is made to spend much of his time at school into the bargain. During the year under review 8599 patwaris came under examination, of whom 6777 qualified in all subjects. It is not stated what influence, if any, the Patwari schools and examinations had on discrepancies complained of in the district returns. But we are told that " the wide discrepancies in the district returns would seem to indicate that diverse rules of practice were observed in the matter of exemption from examination, and that very varying standards of examination were adopted. We are glad to be assured that Government desires to have the working of the new system of Patwari schools put upon a uniform and satisfactory footing throughout the province, and to find the Director of Agriculture and Commerce enjoined to spare no pains to secure uniformity and satisfaction. *Apropos* of accounts we find the Board drawing attention to certain orders regarding the best method of assessing and crediting land revenue for canal irrigated lands. It is desired to avoid artificial " enhancement of cultivators' rents." Generally, the system, or want of system, of revenue account-keeping in the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, seems in need of overhauling. The para succeeding the one making mention of this artificial enhancement refers to " 11 small properties erroneously omitted from the previous year's accounts, and to a large nominal increase in the rental." Accountants in private business, we take it, would be likely soon to lose that business, if they patronized artificialities and erroneous omissions.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FLOOD.

TIME was when the Bengal Government was under the impression that no Government was required, either by the immemorial laws on which all civil governments are founded, or by humanity and self-interest, to preserve the lives of the people placed under it from famine or flood. Acting under that impression and relying on the laws of political economy—of demand producing supply—it once allowed about a million of human beings to die of hunger and its consequences. This was in Orissa in 1865-66. The scientific fad was not abandoned until our Gracious Sovereign sent peremptory orders to the contrary. Under the humane administration of Lord Northbrook, a different course was adopted from the very beginning, when famine broke out in 1873-74 in Northern Bengal. Her Majesty's orders were that not a single individual should be permitted to die in Her dominion from want of food, and it was faithfully carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor of the time, who was then ailing, was removed from his post, and an able and highly energetic officer was appointed in his place, and the calamity was so successfully tided over that some captious inhuman critics went the length of asserting that no famine was ever threatened. Three years after, when famine broke out in the Dekkan, Her Majesty's orders remained in tact, but under the Lytton-Strachey administration they received a rider—they were to be carried out faithfully, but subject to the available resources of Government—and that gave rise to the notorious " Temple ration," which exercised no mean part in the destruction of the fifty lakhs of human beings who succumbed to the rigor of the calamity. In a subsequent famine in the North-West a new element was brought into play—it was that of repudiation on the part of Government and its officers of the existence of famine. Men may starve and die by thousands, but official documents were not to recognise the fact, or to minimise it as far as possible, and so persistently was this plan carried out that the whole affair would have appeared as a myth, had not Mr. Robert Knight happened to be present at the scene of the calamity, and exposed the utter hollowness and inhumanity of the course of Government. All honor to him for the noble part he

took in exposing the wicked policy of the officers concerned, but he did not succeed, we are sorry to say, to bring on a healthy change of policy at head quarters. The policy was faithfully followed within the last few months when famine threatend some of the fairest districts of lower Bengal. Starvation does not kill instantaneously like a bullet shot into the heart or the brain. It follows quite a different and a slow course. It produces weaknes, emaciation and decay, which are followed by diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, or cholera which bring on death, and the late official records invariably attributed death to the disease which immediately preceded it, and not to the starvation which was its primary cause. It was amusing to notice how the vernacular papers on the one hand and the local officers on the other fought over the vexed question about causation. For all that, the poor in the affected districts died from want of food, and humane neighbours and benevolent people exerted their humble best to relieve suffering. Wherever it became utterly impossible to altogether repudiate the existence of want, the Government charily and grudgingly introduced the new adaptation of the notorious "Temple ration," the Taylorian "two pice diet," the shocking character of which, thanks again to Mr. Robert Knight, was so unmercifully exposed that it had at last to be abandoned, though we are not aware of its having been replaced by any thing worthy of praise. The sufferers from this last famine, or, to use the official euphemism, dearth, have now been plunged into even greater misfortune. A succession of unprecedented floods have now washed away their home and hearth, their cattle and their children, their standing crops and garnered corn, their clothes and all other earthly belongings; they are dwelling on broken embankments or isolated mounds, on tops of trees, on the tops of thatched roofs of submerged huts, not unoften in close proximity to venomous serpents and ravenous wolves,—naked, homeless and foodless; and the Government cannot extend to such miserable wretches any help or protection—because, forsooth, the Lieutenant-Governor was away from his province in quest of health, his *locum tenens* was keeping away from the heat of the plains on the heights of Darjiling, and the local officers did not think it worth while to report to head quarters all the details of the catastrophe with promptitude,—one of them could not even go out of his house to enquire about the matter, because he was *waiting for a week* for a steam launch. How many of them contented themselves by deputing their underlings to enquire into the accident we do not know. Anyhow, when the Lieutenant-Governor returned from Ceylon and a deputation waited on him to pray for immediate relief, the only reply he could give it was that he knew nothing about the matter, and was awaiting facts. Two of his lieutenants, the Divisional Commissioners in whose districts the flood had done the most serious havoc, were standing beside him, but they too knew nothing. Mr. Lowis had to talk with Mr. Coxhead, the Collector of Burdwan, and had been assured that nothing serious need be apprehended. Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, was equally vague and uncertain. Neither had been out to enquire; neither had seen any thing; neither had apparently secured any detailed report; and so they dwelt on the merest generalities. Of course Mr. Smith defended, as he was in duty bound to do, the Collector of Murshedabad who had waited at home for a week for a steam launch, but the defence was as miserable as possible. He said "I happen to be able to say that he has been out through a great deal of his district," but it did not traverse the only point at issue, *i. e.* whether he had or had not waited idly at home for a week expecting a steam launch when the people under his charge were starving and floating as wrecks on a sea of flood waters. Mr. Lowis was eloquent on the blessings which floods usher in. He said:

"He had received information that all *chur* lands in the Bhagiruttee were submerged, but that the result of this inundation would probably be very beneficial to the winter crop. In low-lying lands the *dhan* has been sumerged, but whether it has been destroyed or not, it is impossible to say just at present. Those lands, however, were lands, that had for the past two years grown excellent crops which were very profitable, and the Magistrate did not consider the ryots holding those lands would suffer any serious distress. On the high lands a 16 anna crop was expected. In Bankoorah and Beerbhoom, it was exactly the same. There was local damage here and there, but in other parts 16-anna crop was expected. He had heard of no loss of life in Burdwan from Mr. Coxhead, or from the manager of the Raj estate, though he had left only two days ago. They had heard of no loss of life then, and there was no great complaint of loss of cattle, and no complaint of any distress. He had instructed Mr. Coxhead to go out himself, and his report was that the churs were submerged, and the rice on them probably destroyed, but the land will largely benefit for the future *rabbee* crops grown there. As for the low-lying land, it was land on which for the last two or three years—for several years—the holders had grown good crops for which they had got good prices, and therefore there was no fear of any great distress there."

Mr. Smith was for the principle of *festina lente*. "As for the next three months," he said, "it will be for us to watch and see." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor fully subscribed to this doctrine, and supported the opinion of Mr. Lowis by saying:

"My opinion of all floods, and I have seen several, is that, though very dismal to look at, and apparently very disastrous, and you think nothing can come out except complete loss, the water subsides quickly, and the results are never so bad as might be anticipated, while the eventual results are very satisfactory in the complete scouring in the way of sanitation, and the silt deposited, which would probably give excellent crops in future."

We do not for a moment wish to question the general accuracy of the ultimate or distant future effect of the floods as laid down by such high authorities. Flood waters are not fixtures like the sea; they must subside some day or other. The fields are sure to be benefited by the deposit of silt, except in those places where the deposit is a thick layer of pure sand. The washing the country gets by the deluge of rain and flood waters is a beneficial one in the long run. The crops in future years, barring accidents, are likely to be rich. And, though not mentioned by the high authorities cited above, we may add that the loss of sundry thousands of the poorer classes in an over-populated country is a positive gain; at least, so said Colonel Haig, a late Public Works Secretary of the Bengal Government, and we cannot allow our moral or sentimental weakness to intervene. All these, however, are no replies to the question at issue. They may be quite axiomatic, even as the doctrine of demand providing supplies which the advisers of Sir Cecil Beadon put forth with such an air of learning and statesmanship. Gumption is the right word to use here, only it is so colloquial and vulgar. But as in the case of the economic doctrine anent Orissa, so in the physical maxim about floods, one important factor is entirely overlooked, and that is the time necessary for the fulfilment of the different conditions involved. The laws of political economy were fully vindicated during the Orissa Famine. Supply did come in, and plentifully too, to meet the demand of the famished millions; but before it arrived a million had died of hunger. Even so under the present circumstances the good things calculated upon will arrive in the fulness of time, but the question at issue is, what will be the fate of the sufferers before that fulness attains its maturity? And no answer to this has yet been vouchsafed. The deputation cited well ascertained facts and figures to show that the disaster was real and very severe, and they were shunted off the line, if not actually pooh-poohed, by what Mr. Smith had heard from some body and Mr. Lowis had been told by some other. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was more cautious; he did not commit himself by any positive assertion as to the extent of the disaster, but did every thing to allay apprehension and to produce an impression that the floods had produced no serious disaster, and will cause no extensive harm. The Hindu adage sayeth well that "kings see by their ears," and Sir Rivers, seeing by his ears, could not but believe in what the Commissioners on his side said and what local officers reported. But the outside public is not so easily satisfied. The cry of distress is loud and deep everywhere. The press is full of the most harrowing details of woe and widespread suffering. The *Englishman* which has always defended His Honor and never allowed a single syllable to be said that might in any way reflect on his conduct, has allowed its humanity to get the better of its obligations to him, and has discharged its duty as purveyor of news with praiseworthy fidelity to the public, and it thus draws its own conclusion:

"Who . . . . can doubt the severity of the disaster? For ourselves, we are convinced that the calamity has been minimised by Government, and that the distress is not only deplorable in extent, but that it is rapidly increasing. Yesterday we received telegrams from three Government officers in the flooded districts calling for assistance, and already half a dozen private relief funds have been started at the centres of distress, under the charge of the local officials. The real extent of the disaster is not to be denied, and in spite of the singular attitude of the Local Government, the public, Native and European, will be neglecting an obvious duty if they do not come forward liberally to relieve the terrible distress that is being endured by many thousands of helpless Natives in the Districts. It is not the Zemindars who are to be assisted, and the relief fund is not to be expended in erecting houses for the poor, but in providing them with food. Thousands of people are starving, and we appeal on their behalf for charity and timely assistance."

We have no access to official reports; we know not what local officers have written to Government; but their action does not imply that they are indulging in pure unadulterated optimism. They have sent round hundreds and thousands of circulars, giving harrowing pictures of the disasters and calling on zemindars and moneyed men for immediate help. If the mischief done by the floods is really slight and they have so represented it to Government, how can they reconcile their conduct—optimistic before Government, and pessimistic and humanitarian before the public? The public has been thoroughly satisfied that this disaster is real and woeful, and, though repressed by Government, is manfully doing its duty. Looking at this discordance it is extremely difficult and puzzling to ascertain its real cause. It is hard to believe that the Government is really misinformed and under the circumstances helpless. The officers of Government are distinguished and able men of vast experience, and they cannot be so incapable of judging of the state of the country from the facts already known to them. It would be an insult to them to allow the shadow of a shade of idea to cross our mind that they harbour the theory of Colonel Haig. It would be absurd to suppose that, though India is pre-eminently the land of the lotus, there is any special fondness to lotus-eating within the precincts of the Bengal Secretariat. We are not willing, too, to believe that we spy in the action of Government a manifestation of the policy which persistently minimised the havoc of the Deccan Famine; which *all* but disowned the Agra famine, and totally repudiated the Beerbhoom "scarcity;" but, if not, to what are we to attribute the present attitude of Government? It is certain that to recognise the existence of the disaster is to acknowledge the responsibility of Government, and to acknowledge it is to incur a large expenditure of money, which in these days of excessive financial difficulties cannot but prove embarrassing. The flood is in ordinary parlance a "visitation of God"; it has already taken place; people must die or suffer from it, and none can absolutely prevent that; and if we can only keep our eyes shut for three months or so and repress all sense of humanity, or to use Mr. Smith's language "to watch and see," the calamity will be tided over, and tided over it must be whether any help, private or Governmental, be given or not, and a grave administrative difficulty will be quietly overcome. We would fain believe that our vaticinations are all wrong, and that we have somehow or other overlooked a fallacy or two, but with the facts now before us and knowing the history of Government policy in regard to famine in recent years we cannot find our way to any other conclusion.

THE DEPUTATION.

AFTER what we have said in a preceding article it is not necessary for us to dwell at length on the conversation which took place between His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Deputation which waited on him to invoke the aid of Government for the sufferers from the late floods. His Honor was not at all prepared for the interview. He had just then returned to Bengal after a month's absence, and during his tour he was not kept informed of what was transpiring in his satrapy. Under the circumstances the interview was untimely. He could not, however, well refuse to receive the deputation at the time, and the hope he had cherished of his "lieutenants coming to his relief was not realised. Thus situated he was obliged to check discussion by admitting his want of information, and this was all that he could appropriately do, and in so far the subject would have called for no notice. Matters however did not go on so smoothly. It seemed that the Divisional Commissioners whom he had called in for help were as ill-informed as he himself was; but instead of admitting their want of information they took to fencing, and that entirely marred the harmony of the meeting. Though His Honor has improved his health, he still looked pale and tired, and his temper was irritable, and the flat contradictions which were exchanged between the members of the deputation and the Commissioners quite upset him. Though mild in voice and graceful in manner, as he invariably is, there was a touch of petulance and sarcasm which was keenly felt by the gentlemen composing the deputation. In perfect innocence of heart Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji wanted to say that if His Honor's health would permit him to stay in Calcutta for a few days, arrangement might be made to hold a public meeting early; but before he could finish his sentence, His Honor burst out with "I wish you to set aside all idea of my health in connection with the matter." But what annoyed him most was the claim of the zemindars to consideration from Government in this season of distress, to which the Babu referred. Perhaps the Babu was mistaken in mooting the subject. Legally the zemindar has no claim. The terms of his contract with Government definitely bars all such claims. His ancestor bound himself, his heirs, and assigns, never to claim any remission of revenue on the ground of flood or drought, and the Government has the most indefeasible right to insist upon the punctual payment of revenue, irrespective of all seasonal disturbances. In so far there can be no difference of opinion—no more than that the Jew had an absolute and indefeasible right to the pound of flesh that had been mortgaged to him. The claim, however, was not put forth in the interest of the zemindar. The bond which ties the zemindar to Government also binds the ryot to the zemindar, and it was in the interest of the latter that the claim was put forth. As would the Government insist upon its due without mercy from the zemindar, so would the zemindar insist upon his from the ryot, and even as the former would proceed to bring the sunset law to bear upon the latter, the latter would invoke the aid of the Civil Courts to sell the ryot out of his home and hearth; and it was to avoid this issue that the Babu mooted the subject. This was the blood that would be spilt, and which Portia wanted to prevent? The antipathy of Sir Rivers for the zemindars is too well known, and the way in which he carried the Bengal Tenancy Act through the Legislature would not permit any sensible man to cherish any hope that he would be moved by any appeal for kindness for the object of his hatred; but he has always professed the most ardent and unbounded sympathy for the ryot, and it was for the ryot that the appeal was made. It has now been rejected, and what will be the consequence? The zemindar has still credit enough to borrow, and borrow he must, whatever the interest; but the ryot has no such credit, and, with his house and crops washed away he must look in blank despair to the doom that awaits him. The Tenancy Act does not empower the Local Government to close at option the Civil Courts against the zemindar. We remember that once a Captain Nolan, in Ireland, declared that he would exercise to the utmost the legal right he had to evict his tenants, and none that voted against him would be spared. But are we to believe that in Bengal the relation between the Government, the zemindar, and the ryot should be regulated on the same principle of action? Is there no higher principle for a great Government to follow? Kindness for his fellow beings is the noblest attribute of the Bengali, and he has, exceptions apart, always treated his tenants with the utmost kindness. If in Russia the Czar is the father of his people, the ryots of Bengal look upon their landlord as their Father and Mother, and is the British Government to force that father-mother to become the most heartless tax-gatherer? Self, or the will to live, is supreme in human beings, and humanity and benevolence and national love must always yield to that all-governing passion; and is our Government to impel that passion to spurn all minor considerations for its own safety? and this is the issue to which we are driven by the attitude of the Bengal Government. As to the condition of the zemindar, the evidence of Babu Peary Mohan Mukerji may not be accepted by itself, as he is a large zemindar himself, but his evidence has been corroborated by one whose goodness, whose honesty, whose rectitude of purpose stands beyond all cavil. Mr. Broughton, in his letter to the *Statesman* published three days ago, recites the same tale. Large-hearted, noble-minded, and keen-witted, he sees clearly the state of the people in the flooded districts, and his generous and benevolent nature has impelled him to volunteer his services in the cause of humanity, even at the risk of losing the favor of Government. All honor to him for his disinterested action; but will it suffice to convince our rulers that the question at issue just now is more serious than the pound of flesh they claim? However, Sir Rivers Thompson has now pledged his word to take the responsibility of saving those who are starving, and we hope he will perceive that the people have higher claims upon him than what is described in Rent Acts, and prove himself equal to the present crisis, and to the requirements of a noble and generous ruler.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division and the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, embarked on board the *Rohtas* on Thursday last for a tour through the flooded districts. Now that His Honor will see with his own eyes the severity of the disaster caused by the floods, let us hope he will be inclined to take adequate measures to alleviate the distress of the people. We cannot, however, help quoting here a significant remark which occurs in the *Englishman* of Saturday last. It runs thus:

"An instance occurred in a District not far from ours, where the Commissioner, at a meeting of local native honoraries, said to a Marwari gentleman: 'I do not see any famine, or the distress that has been so much spoken of.' He replied: 'How can Huzoor see famine or distress? He comes for a few days, which he spends in receiving the hospitality of the hakims.'"

WE ARE GLAD to find from the papers received by last mail that the Revd. Mr. Hastie, late Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, has now become a member of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, where he sits as commissioner of the Kirk-Session of Newhaven. Some of the members of thePresbytery were opposed to his appointment, but their objections were overruled. As Mr. Hastie is a man of uncommon ability, we should not be surprised if we soon saw Mr. Hastie distinguishing himself and standing side by side with the foremost ministers of the Church of Scotland.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has a very sensible article on the Kidderpur Docks. After marshaling a number of facts and figures it comes to the conclusion that the Docks are not wanted. The discovery, however, has been made rather late in the day. Five and thirty lakhs have been already laid out on the project, and the Government cannot now get out of it, without admitting a mistake, and the Bengal Government would be the last to do that. By the way, in calculating the expense of the project we find the cost of the jetties has been entirely overlooked. When the Docks are in work the maritime jetties must be abandoned, and the many many lakhs laid out in erecting them will be a dead loss. We wonder who will defray the interest on the outlay. As the works were done in the name of the town, the Calcutta Corporation should,—of course not the Port Commissioners, for they are *personæ gratæ*—do so; or should we clap the amount on the inland traffic that will make the least noise?

BOMBAY is mourning the death of Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee. For the last 30 years Mr. Nowrojee took a prominent part in all important political movements in Bombay, and his sterling worth earned for him the respect and confidence of the leaders of both the European and the native community. He was undoubtedly one of the most public-spirited sons of Bombay, and it will not be easy soon to fill his place. He could speak with authority on all the political questions of the day, and was an accepted leader of the native community. He died at the age of 68 years after a long illness. We are glad to notice that a fund is being raised in Bombay to perpetuate his memory.

WE HAIL with great pleasure the publication of a second edition of Mr. Field's learned dissertation on "Landholding, and the Relation of Landlord and Tenant in various countries?" It is a noble monument of his erudition, unwearied research, and vast experience. The author belongs to a service which is renowned for the learning and ability of its members, and in it he stands pre-eminent in the department of knowledge which he has adopted for his own. We may not concur in all the deductions he has arrived at; viewing things from a different stand point it is impossible that we should; but we have no hesitation in according to his work our humble meed of praise for its superior excellence. The highest juris; in England may well be proud of being the author of such a dissertation. The theme is certainly not an attractive one, and it is the more gratifying, therefore, to us to know that the public has marked its appreciation of the work by giving occasion for a second edition of it. The book has been printed and published by Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., of this city, in their usual superior style.

MR. BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI, of the *Indian Spectator*, has published a circular proposing "the formation of a Committee of representative *Hindu* gentlemen under whose auspices and guidance two Hindu gentlemen, representing both the orthodox as well as the reform party," are to collect "all the opinions published during the discussion" raised by him about "infant marriage and enforced widowhood," and "after careful and strictly impartial editing," issue the result for wide circulation. Mr. Malabari is to have to do nothing in this undertaking "except to find the printing expenses for a large edition." The object is to popularise the movement, and take off the present objection of its being carried on by a foreigner. We cannot auger any success for this undertaking. It is impossible to organise a Committee of *Hindu* gentlemen for the purpose. Mr. Malabari has italicised the word *Hindu*, and obviously it is intended to stand as a collective emblem of a religion and not of a nationality, for in the latter case even Mr. M. would not be a foreigner. How can we expect a strictly *Hindu* Committee to sit to work for the purpose of undoing Hinduism? In the next place no orthodoxy and heterodoxy can sit together to work harmoniously. It is sure that the doxy of the one or the other party must be a loose affair, or there will be a deadlock. Will Mr. M. sit as an umpire in such a case? Thirdly, he who pays the piper will for certain be suspected of selecting his own favourite tunes. Lastly, the published papers are all but entirely one-sided, the reformers making the most in airing their goaheadism, and the orthodox treating the whole affair with contempt. If the opinions collected

by the different local Governments could be got at, some part of the other side of the shield could be seen, but we doubt if the Governments will allow them to be published, and even if they did, it would not amount to much, for the reporters were selected by foreigners who have no sympathy and can have no sympathy for the religion of the Hindus, and the Hindus will not hold themselves bound by their opinions. On the whole the job will be a *benami* affair which will subserve no other purpose than that of keeping the names of certain would-be-reformers in print before the public.

CONSIDERABLE UNEASINESS was caused in political circles by the news that the Roumelians have risen in revolt against Turkish rule and imprisoned their Turkish Governor General. It was apprehended that it was the reopening of the "Eastern Question" and the probable precursor of a general European war. The feeling was that it was the work of Russian intrigue, as a counterblast to the negociations with the Porte which Sir Drummond Wolff is now carrying on in the interest of England. Of course, it would at once set aside the understanding which has been arrived at regarding the Russo-Afghan boundary disputes. The subsequent news that Prince Alexandar of Bulgaria, a nephew of the Czar had headed the revolt, and issued a proclamation declaring Roumelia incorporated with Bulgaria, and that the Turks were sending troops to suppress the disturbance, intensified the apprehension of the coming general war. Even from the time of his accession, Prince Alexander had expressed a strong desire to have the southern half of Bulgaria, which under the Berlin treaty forms the new province of Roumelia, added to his dominion, and a rumour was not wanting that some of the Great Powers had given him to understand that they would not stand in the way when a fit opportunity for the annexation would arise. The powers meant were of course Russia and Germany; and the inference drawn from the breaking out of the revolt was that the two Great Powers were privy to it. On the other hand, the Berlin treaty expressly assigned Roumelia to Turkey; devised a separate constitution for it; and the signatories to it pledged themselves to keep Turkey in possession of it; and France, Austria and England could not in diplomatic decency allow in silence so great a breach of the treaty in question. Their separate interests also lay against the annexation of the Province to Russia, for Bulgaria as now situated is no other than a Russian province with a separate constitution. Matters have, however, since taken a pacific turn. The latest telegram announces that Turkey and the Great Powers have agreed to a Conference for the settlement of the dispute, and pending it Turkey will stay her hands. Weakened as she is she is still well able to crush Prince Alexander with the greatest ease; and the co-operation of the small powers of Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Montenegro need not deter her in the least. But the rising of those small states might entice Bosnia and Herzegovina to rise against the rule of Austria, under which they are ill at ease, and Austria rising, Germany and Russia could not keep quiet, while it is to the interest of England that Turkey should not be further dismembered. With Mr. Gladstone at the head of Government matters might have been different, but Lord Salisbury was one of the principal actors at the Berlin Congress, and he cannot but set his face against the tearing up of the treaty he signed in the name of his sovereign. It is worthy of note that the most hopeful sign of the proposed Conference is that Russia has insisted on *statu quo ante bellum* as a preliminary condition. That means that Prince Alexander will have at once to withdraw from Philippopolis, the capital of Roumelia, and allow the Turkish rule to continue, pending the deliberations of the Conference.

WITH reference to some well-meant remarks of the *Statesman* on Mr. Broughon's letter on the Zemindars we reproduce the following statement from our issue of August 27, 1883. It will show that our contemporary is greatly out in some of his figures. The actual net amount divided among Zemindars, instead of being between 9 and 10 millions sterling, is barely three and a half millions;

	Rs.
Total value of Zemindari and rent-free holders	13,11,68,432
Deduct Revenue...	3,77,37,226
	9,34,31,206
Deduct Road Cess and P. W. Cess ...	69,14,487
	8,65,16,719
Deduct Dak Cess	3,00,000
	8,62,16,719
Deduct Collection charges at Government rate of 6 per cent	78,73,105
	7,83,43,614
Deduct unrealisable at 20 per cent, (the *Statesman* more correctly calculates at 30 per cent.) ...	2,62,33,368
	5,21,10,246
Deduct ⅓ for the share of rent-free holders, not Zemindars ...	1,73,60,085
Balance of profit for Zemindars and divided among 1,50,000 persons ...	3,47,50,161

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications :—

1. Prices and Wages of India, Parts I & II, 1885.
2. Alipore Observatory papers, April 1885.
3. Report on the Excise Administration of the Punjab during the year 1884-85.
4. Report on the Vaccine Operations in the Central Provinces for 1884 85.
5. Friend of China for September 1885.
6. Bharata-Kusuma by Babu Mahendra Nath Roy.
7. The Hahnemann for Asvin, 1292, B. E.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL:—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN:—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jough's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Naraingunge Reading Club	6	10	0
Youngmen's Association, Akyab.....	5	12	0
Hon,ble V. N. Mundlick, K.C.S.I., Bombay... ..	19	0	0
Babu Prosunno Coomar Mozoomdar, Chandpore	5	4	0
,, Jogendra Nath Chatterjee, Kajlighur.....	10	0	0
,, Luchmi Sunker Misra, Benares.....	6	10	0
,, Kally Prosunno Banerjee, Colonelgunge...	19	0	0
,, Bholanath Das, Caeber	13	4	0
,, Sarodapersad Roy, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
,, Jodoo Nath Mookerjee, Midnapore.....	15	0	0
,, Bishnu Chunder Biswas, Nagpore	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 23*rd September* 1885.

General—14th Sept—The order of the 27th May last, granting privilege leave for 31 days to Babu Nundjee, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Lohardugga, is cancelled.

Mr H Tompson, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Chittagong, is transfd to the Sonthal Pergha, and is apptd to have charge of the Rajmehal sub-divn of that dist, from date he joined his apptmt.

18th Sept—Moulvie Abdool Guffor, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, from the date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Bhupati Chukerbutty, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Howrah is transfd to Midnapore, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr J Whitmore, Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Rungpore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, from 20th inst.

Baboo Sitikant Ghose, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, on special duty, Bankoora, is allowed leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Grimley, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months, from 22nd inst, or subsequent date.

19th Sept—Mr T Inglis, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, Ranigange, Burdwan, is transfd temply to Midnapore, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr W H Thomson, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Burdwan, is apptd temply to have charge of the Raneegunge sub divn of that dist.

Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, is posted temply to the sudder station of the dist of Burdwan on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Second Insptr of Regtn Offices.

Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, 24-Pergha, is transfd to Cuttack, and posted to the sudder station.

Mr R F Rampini, Offg Addnl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Pergha, and Hooghly, is apptd to act temply as Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Perghs, from 14th inst.

Mr J G Charles, Tempy Addnl Dist Judge, 24-Pergha, is apptd to act temply as Addnl Dist and Session Judge, 24-Pergha, and Hooghly, in addn to his other duties, from 14th inst.

Police—18th Sept—Mr A S Judge, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr R W Keown, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Nuddea, is apptd to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A S Judge.

Judicial Department—10th Sept—Babu Baman Das Sen is apptd to be an Hony Magte for the Manickgunge Bench in the dist of Dacca, and is vested with the power of a Magte of the third class.

11th Sept—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Ram Lall Mukerjee of his apptmt of Hony Magte of the Cutwa Bench, in the dist of Burdwan.

Babu Jodu Nath Mukerjee is apptd to be an Hony Magte for the Cutwa Bench, in the dist of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

12th Sept—Babu Jamuna Prasad Singh and Babu Beerkrishna Prasad Singh, are apptd to be Hony Magte for the Independent Bench at Sonbursa, in the dist of Bhagulpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

Mr. E. G. Williams, is apptd to be an Hony Magte for the Independent Bench at the sudder station of the Purneah dist, and is vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

14th Sept—Babu Nilmadhub Banerjee, Offg Sub Judge of Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the sudder munsiffi of that dist.

Babu Promatha Nath Chatterjee will continue to act as Munsiff of Durbhunga, in the dist of Tirhoot, during the absence, on deputn, of Babu Nil Madhub Banerjee.

Advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

		Rs.
Amount already subscribed		17,005
Pundit Chunder Kant Surma	...	5
Babu Prosad Das Dutt	...	100
,, Sarut Chunder Ghose and Brother	...	100
,, Pratapa Chundra Ghosa	...	100
,, Jogendra Chunder Das	...	5
,, Nund Lal Dutt	...	20
,, Nobin Kissore Mitra	...	5
		17,340

Postal Notice.

DESPATCH OF SAMPLES OF WOOL TO PORTUGAL, PROHIBITED.

Intimation has been received from the Post Office of Portugal that the admission into that country, *via* Spain, of samples of woollen fabrics or of raw wool of any kind has been temporarily prohibited on account of sanitary measures adopted by the Portugese Government against the spread of cholera.

2 Until further notice, therefore, no samples of wool in any form can be forwarded by post from India to Portugal.

SIMLA, 14*th September*, 1885. } H. E. M. JAMES, *Offg Director-General of the Post Office of India.*

NOTICE.

FOURTH ELECTION

OF

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

Under Section 18 of Act IV B. C., of 1876 no applications for the registration of names as Voters or as Commissioners for the ensuing election will be received after the 31st of October next. Rate-payers are, therefore, requested to lose no time in sending their applications to the office.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It is hereby notified that in the columns 3 and 4 of the printed forms of application for the registration of voters and Commissioners, issued from this office, the year "1884" in columns 3 and 4 should be read as "1884-85" and "15th January 1885" as "15th April 1885."

Rate-payers will please note the alteration.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

THE Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 1st October, at 3 P. M., when the business left unfinished at the Special General Meeting of the 23rd idem will be transacted. At the close of the Adjourned Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.

1st.—To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 5th, 12th and 19th September, 1885.

2nd.—To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at a Meeting held on the 15th September, 1885.

3rd.—To confirm the recommendation of the Bustee and Tank Committee to take up Gowalapara Bustee in Ward No. 1. and Moonsheetalao Bustee in Ward No. 10, under Provisions of Section 280.

4th.—To confirm the proceedings of the Water-Supply Committee at a Meeting held on the 24th September, 1885.

5th.—To confirm the proceedings of the Tramway and Telephone Committee at a Meeting held on the 25th September, 1885.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office,
Calcutta, 25th September, 1885.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches)and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT &CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

Agents—BATHGATE & CO.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co. MADON & Co.. and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co. Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

DOORGA PUJA NOVELTIES! DOORGA PUJA NOVELTIES!!
DECENT AND FASHIONABLE SUITS.
FOR
ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS OF NEW AND CHOICEST PATTERNS
OF
RICHLY GOLD EMBROIDERED SILK, SATIN, GORNET AND JAPAN SILK &C.&C.
CAPS AND PUGREES OF NEWEST FASHIONS
FOR
ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS.
PINEAPPLE, GOLD EMBROIDERED GAUZE AND BOMBAY SAREES.
WHITE LONG CLOTH, NONSOOK SHIRTS, EMBROIDERED WHITE SHIRTS
AND
RIPON SHIRTS.
COME AND TRY. DONT LOSE THE CHANCE.
SEIN AND FRIENDS,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
70, Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.
B. L. SEN & CO.,
KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,
No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.
The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.
Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.
The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.
Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.
This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.
Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 *Annas.*

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

"GRAND POOJA PREPARATION."
MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.
Cloth Merchants, Tailors, Milliners, Shirt-makers, and order suppliers. Shoes and Socks Silk Mercers, 373/4 Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.
Just indented from London an invoice of English shoes from Messrs. Turner Brothers and Dawson and Co., ready for sale.
INSPCETION SOLICITED.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
PLANTS! PLANTS!! PLANTS!!!
The Pikeparah Nursery's large consignment of American Vegetable and rare Flower Seeds for the 16th year, has just arrived per steamer "Governor" and Carter's English Vegetable and choice flower seeds per SS "Macnora" has also arrived, and are sold here at the following low rates. Early applications solicited.
42 distinct sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds in original packets, comprising various kinds of new and large Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkoles, Peas Beans, &c, &c, with printed instructions for sowing an exact portraits upon each paper of seed neatly packed in America at Rs. 6 per packet.
30 sorts of Ditto Ditto with 7 or 8 sorts of new Cabbages, Peas and Beans, neatly packed in our office, all are well suited to Native taste at Rs. 4 per packet.
20 distinct sorts of all double and rare flower, seeds in original packets with portraits and printed instructions for sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 per packet.
30 sorts of Carter's English Vegetable Seeds; all fresh at Rs. 5 per packet.
20 sorts of Carter's choice English flower seeds—(fresh) at Rs. 4 per packet.
20 sorts of rainy season country vegetable seeds at Re. 1 per packet.
8 sorts of rainy season flower seeds including the Benares double Zinnia and Balsam seed at Re. 1 per packet.
8 sorts of Carter's choice creeper seeds at Rs. 8 per packet.
20 sorts of flowering seeds of perennial Trees, Shrubs, both English and country, together with Sal, Peal, Ablush, Sagoon, &c., &c., at Rs. 2-8 per packet.
Potatoe seed—a novelty similar to Til seed at Rs 5 per tola or one rupee per paper. Instructions furnished with the seed.
Big-headed Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola. Late Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola.
Very superior American Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1-8 per tola. Lucknow Khurmooz Seed at annas 12 per tola. Largest Begoon seed from Jara at annas 12 per tola. Largest Moolla seed from Jara at annas 8 per tola.
Plants of all sorts always in stock. For price list of seeds and plants, send half anna stamp. Plants are despatched every where with safety. Mangoes that ripen in Bhadra and Asvin just refgrm Durbhangah. Genuine Langra Mangoes from Benaras and Camellias double red and white from China are also obtainable here now.
Book treating on practical Indian Agri-Horti and Floriculture in Bengali, entitled the "Krishi Sangraha," containing 330 pages, being a complete guide for every lover of garden, at Rs. 2 a copy.
"Krishi Tatwa" pictorial—3 Vols. each Rs. 2 per copy.
Camellia seed at one rupee per tola. Rose seed (choice mixed) Re. 1 per paper. Mahogni seed at 8 ans. per tola.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEA,
PIKEPARAH NURSERY, } *Proprietor.*
Calcutta, June 1885. }

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20, BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD,

Sitee, Ootterparah, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachiai, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with half-anna postage stamp.

KALLY CHURN CHATTERJEE,—*Agent.*

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists.

54, SOVA BAZAR, AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

NATURAL CARLSBAD SALTS (German)

The natural mineral spring is evaporated to crystalzed salt without impairments of original quality. They are very useful, portable and effective. The dose is very small requiring only the necessary amount of water for its administration. They are very largely used by the Faculty in cases of sluggish, lower or loaded liver with engorgement of portal circulation. In habitual constipation with disturbance of Digestive system they are very useful and effective.

7 per bottle of 1 lb.

LAVILLE'S GOUT LIGUEUR

One of the most celebrated remedy for gout and Rheumatism. It is regarded as a specific. Needs no recommendation.

per Phial Rs. 6.

FLETCHER'S. SYR FERRIET QUINIAET STRYCHNIA HYDROBROMAT

Has gained a high reputation in the treatment of chorea., Epillepsy, Hysteria, Anœmia of the Brain and in all forms of nervous debility and exhaustion.

Oz. 12 *Ans.*

AUNGL ANODYNE COLLOID (FERRIS,)

A most valuable topical application in Newralgia, Aciatica, Lumbago and all forms of muscular pains.

Oz. 1-8.

LOCOCK'S PALMONIC WAFERS

A really good medicine for cough, cold and catarrh. Very useful in Chronic Bronchites with profuse expectoration far superior to Keating's &c.

per phial Ans. 12.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE ACIDIFEE NO. 1

A very active preparation of Pepsine largely used with success by medical men in indejestion and malnutretion.

3 per phial of 1 Oz.

PARRESHE'S CHEMICAL FOOD

A very fine preparation of iron very easily assimilable. Contains all the bone-forming elements. Very useful in malnutretion, reckets, anœmia, chlorosis and nervous debility.

Oz. 8 *Ans.*

ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা !!!

বঙ্গমহিলা প্রণীত।

শ্রীসত্যপ্রসাদ সর্ব্বাধিকারী দ্বারা প্রকাশিত।

এরূপ উপাদেয় পুস্তক বঙ্গভাষায় আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। মূল্য প্রতি খণ্ড ১।০ হিন্দুপেট্রিয়ট্ প্রভৃতি প্রধান প্রধান সংবাদ পত্র ইহার বিশেষ প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন। কলিকাতা ও মফসলের প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তক বিক্রেতার দোকানে এবং কলিকাতা ১নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রকাশকের নিকট পাওয়া যায়। অগ্রিম মূল্য প্রেরণ না করিলে বিদেশে পুস্তক পাঠান যায় না।

WANTED

For the District Road Cess Committee an Overseer. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem with Rupees 15 per mensem travelling allowance.

None need apply who have not passed the P. W. D. Standard for the grade.

Permanent appointment will be made after 6 months probation.

All applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Rajshaye, before the 1st October 1885.

E. H. RUDDACK

Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Rajshahye.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24	,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0	each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs. 15-0 15-0 15-0 19-0 19-0 19-0 23-0 23-0 26-0 26-0 26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

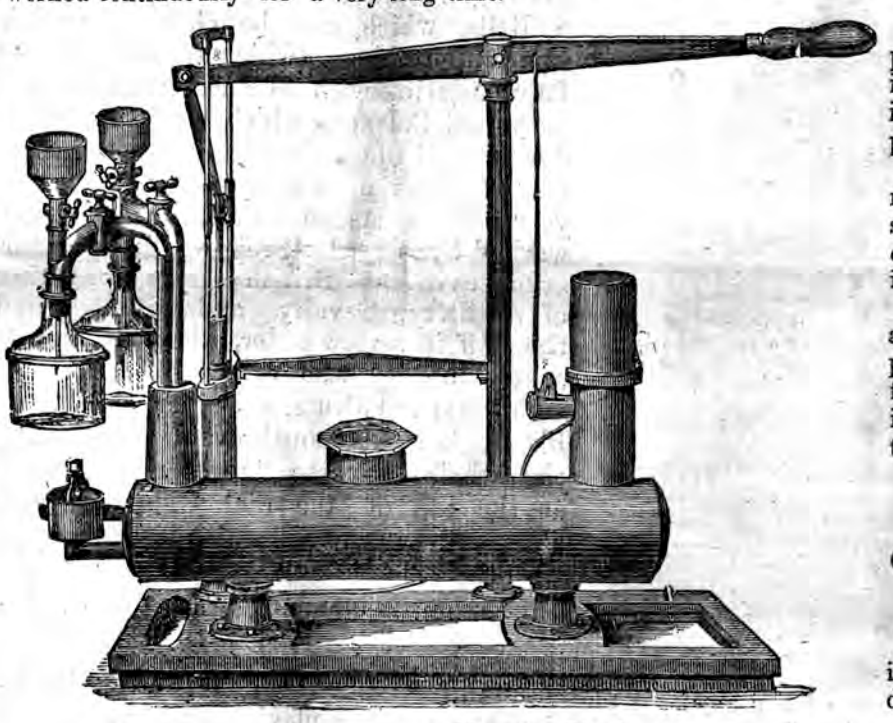
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250

2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY
CALCUTTA,
MANUFACTURERS
Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India
ALSO
Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,
Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore.
WATCHMAKERS
COOKE & KELVEY

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Paper Currency Office, Public Debt Office and Government Savings Bank at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from the 13th to 24th October, both days inclusive.

The Government account at the Bank of Bengal will also be closed except for Council Bills and Interest Drafts which will be paid on the days when the Bank is open for business.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Parcels to be presented with receipts ready filled up.

Under the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3,120, dated the 18th September 1885, the public are informed, that from the 1st October 1885, all parcels when presented at the window for despatch should be accompanied by a simple receipt, ready filled up in the prescribed form. This will be signed and returned to the messenger. Forms will be given gratis by the Post Office, which will only grant receipts for parcels in future, when the above conditions are complied with.

2. As at present, value-payable and insured articles need only be accompanied by the prescribed V. P. memoranda or insured declarations

3. Firms that post many ordinary parcels or value-payable articles will be given books of receipts or V. P. memoranda on application.

4. Ordinary parcels presented without the prescribed receipts ready filled up will be forwarded, but no receipt will be given for them.

5. An acknowledgment from the addressee that the parcel has been duly received can be obtained on payment of one anna extra, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Extension of Value-Payable system to Unregistered book-packets.

1. From and after the 1st October 1885, the VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM will be extended to UNREGISTERED BOOK-PACKETS, prepaid and unpaid.

2. Value-payable unregistered book-packets must be presented at the window, with a memorandum in the prescribed form containing the name and address of sender and the amount to be collected.

3. Booksellers and others who require a certificate that the book packet has been duly posted, can also obtain a certificate of posting, if presented ready written in a book or on a separate slip. The certificate should be simply a copy of the address on the book-packet, and should bear a half-anna stamp, which will be defaced and the certificate returned to the messenger.

4. The postage for an unregistered book-packet sent value-payable will be the same as for an ordinary book-packet. The value-payable commission will be deducted from the amount recovered from the addressee.

5. Value-payable unregistered book-packets will be delivered at the door of the addressee, and the money will be collected by the postman. Delivery of value-payable *parcels* and value-payable *registered* articles must, however, be made at the Post Office, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.	Piccolos	from Rs. 20 each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.	Fifes	from Rs. 5 each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.	Cornopeons	from Rs. 35 each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.	Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs. 350 each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.	Harold-Flutes	from Rs. 125 each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.	Harmoniflutes	from Rs. 40 each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.	Hand Organs	from Rs. 05 each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.	Mechanical Organs	from Rs. 400 each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.	Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs. 2,000 each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.	Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs. 120 each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.	Concertinas	from Rs. 25 each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.	Accordeons	from Rs. 25 each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.	Bagpipes	from Rs, 150 each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

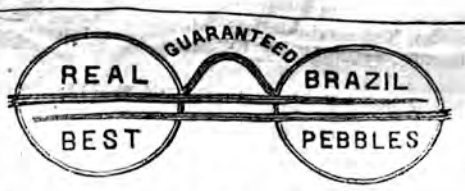
Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE:—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India:—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.

Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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